

# The People's Press.

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## The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,  
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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### Select Miscellany.

#### GUN-FLINTS.

While we are in the neighborhood of the Chesapeake and the Potomac, it seems like going back into a far past to speak of "Gun-Flints." Few, we imagine, of our readers under the age of thirty-five, have ever used a flint-lock gun. So rapid has been the development of the art of destruction, that we are already separated from the implement by a multitude of obsolete inventions. The whole race of muzzle-loaders, for instance, is almost forgotten—for our volunteers are armed with them, and might as well, for all practical purposes, be armed with bow and arrows—it is superseded, and itself marks a bygone epoch of its own. Yet we find that even at this moment an English town, Brandon, in Suffolk, and one which is itself a reminiscence of history, is supported in no slight degree by the manufacture of gun-flints.

Among the appendices of a book—"Flint Chips"—of great and varied interest, is a paper by Mr. James Wyatt, of Bedford, describing this manufacture. Mr. Wyatt writes from personal experience; he is himself an expert worker in flint, has served, so to speak, as apprentice and journeyman in the Brandon shods, where he proved himself so skillful that the prospect of earning ten or even twelve shillings per week at the trade was held out to him. Three masters and thirty workmen are at present engaged in the manufacture; and as a good "knapper," for so the workman into whose hands the material ultimately comes is called, can make three hundred gun-flints in an hour, the quantity manufactured must be considerable. So much, indeed, we may gather from the number of the trade names by which various qualities of the article are known. There are no less than twenty-three varieties of the gun-flints, of commerce, ascending according to fineness of material and make, from "small common gun," through such sorts as "super-pocket pistol," "best horse-pistol," "second carbine," "best carbine," &c., up to the most valuable, "the grey mixed musket." These are packed in casks, containing from one to fifty thousand, consigned to merchants in London, Liverpool, and elsewhere, and exported.

The reader will naturally ask,—Exported to what place? Brazil appears to be the best customer, especially for the superior qualities, the "carbine" and "musket" sorts. These are also sent to the Cape, and to parts of the African coast, to New Zealand and even to Spain. In America there is a demand for the "pistol" qualities among the Northern States of the Union. The savage tribes on the northwest coast of this continent, as we learn from Mr. Sprad's admirable book "Scenes and Studies of Savage Life," prefer the flint-lock guns, as they are not able to command a supply of percussion-caps. It is probable that the same reason will continue to operate in many places for some time to come, and that the trade is not yet doomed to extinction. A curious interest belongs to it, as a link that connects the industry of the present day in all its infinite variety with what was probably the very earliest form of human industry.

The flint-workers of Brandon represent by a succession, not of race but of employment, the tribes whose relics furnish the subject matter of "Prehistoric Archaeology," helps the science to solve some of its difficult problems. The locality of their manufacture has been determined by the peculiar excellence of the material which the place supplies. The flint is "more homogeneous in structure and more free from fossils" than what is commonly found elsewhere. Instead of having the cloudy look which the substance commonly presents, it is black in color and nearly opaque; but its chief excellence is that "it possesses the valuable characteristic of 'running' into long flakes, when struck at the angle of the block or core." The process of production is divided between three or four sets of hands.

First comes the excavator. The spot from which the best flints are now obtained is a tract of land called "Ling Heath," which is held in trust for the poor of the parish. The excavator selects a spot, and the leave of the trustees obtained, sets to work, sinking a pit, fifteen feet by five, and, on reaching the depth of five feet, making another excavation below in a direction across the line of the upper one. The flint is found in layers from five to eighteen inches thick, occurring at intervals in the chalk. The pits are sometimes as much as forty feet deep. The material excavated—it is found in nodules sometimes weighing three hundred weight—is raised to the surface by the worker, who always works alone, in the most primitive manner. He lifts it on his head from stage to stage till he reaches the top. There it is put in heaps, which the flint manufacturer inspects, and purchases at the rate of 6s. 6d. per ton.

Payments for royalty and cartage make up the price of the raw material as delivered at the work shops to 10s. per ton. It is then made into blocks of convenient size, which are stripped of the white rind, and roughly shaped. Then comes the process of "flaking." The workman rests the mass of flint on his left knee, and with one smart tap on the corner of the flint, the hammer being directed at an angle of

about 45 deg., strikes off a flake the whole depth of the flint, if its running quality be good." A first-rate workman, using the best material, can strike off nine thousand flakes in a day, but the average amount of production is about two thousand less. As they are struck off they are thrown into tubs, according to their various size and form. They then pass into the hands of the "knapper." His implements are a small anvil, called a "stake," set obliquely on the bench on which he sits; and a "knapping-hammer" of fine steel, of which the face is set, obliquely also, so that the flint, which is held by the thumb and forefinger coming between them, is operated upon as by the action of a pair of shears, intensified by percussion. One smart blow strikes off the rough end, another detaches a piece of the proper size for a gun-flint. The edges are trimmed on the anvil, and the article is complete.

The average price is about 4s. per thousand; in the palmy days of the Napoleon wars it was as high as a guinea. A very good and industrious workman can earn a good week. Flakes that are found in the sand-box, and are of the shape of the flint, are used for foot-paths and roads and for architectural purposes. This is itself, archaeologically considered, a very interesting object. In its various shapes and forms, according as it has been rejected or has failed in various stages of the manufacture, it closely resembles the pieces of flint found in the dwelling-places of prehistoric tribes; and, as Mr. Wyatt says, "gives a key to the solution of the question of the construction of their knives and tools." One phenomenon, for instance, has particularly perplexed inquirers, and that is the enormous quantity of flint chips which has been found in particular localities.

It is impossible to suppose that there could have been anything like a manufacture among tribes in so primitive a condition; and this being out of the question, various explanations, more or less absurd, have been suggested. One, we remember, was lately put forward, which suggested that a deposit which was found to be peculiarly fertile in these relics must have been under a favorite fishing-ground of the primitive people, and that the "flints," which were to be numbered by thousands, must have been lost overboard by them as they were pursuing their occupation. This sufficiently vanishes when we see not only how great a quantity of the finished article a solitary worker can produce, but also the vast amount of the waste material that he leaves behind him. And this explanation is much more complete when we find that there are at Brandon unattached workmen who singly do the whole process, picking up the material, working off the flakes in the open air, and finishing the gun-flints at home; thus accounting for the large number of chips, cores, and imperfect flakes which are found in great profusion on the surface, and in heaps in corners, over a large area of this district.

One of the most curious of the facts connected with the subject is the inability of the most skillful of the modern workmen, with all the advantage of his fine steel tools, to rival the savages of the stone age in the fineness of his manufacture. The demand for flint implements is considerable, and a dishonest ingenuity has attempted to create an illegitimate supply, but attempted, so far, in vain. "Not a single skilled workman in Brandon has succeeded in producing the beautiful conchoidal waves, crimpings and ripple-work displayed on the surface of tools and weapons in Scandinavia, and on the bars and arrow-points of a still earlier period." There are some artists that we lose to be set off against the many that we gain.

#### A Queer Story of Superstition.

The Berlin (Wisconsin) Journal has this story:

A gentleman who resided in this city has related to us a strange story of superstition and barbarity, which he claimed had happened in this city recently. Our informant was a German, and the parties in the story are Poles, but their names we could not learn. The story is related to us as substantially as follows: About the first of December or last of November, a young Polish woman gave birth to a child. About two days afterward she died and was buried in the city cemetery. After about five weeks, the wife of the brother of the dead woman was taken very sick, and it was thought she would die.

It appears that there is a superstitious idea among the Poles that if one of a family dies, unless the head of the corpse is cut off, the whole family will be likely to follow in rapid succession. However, after one has died, another is taken sick, if some of the blood is procured from the dead body and administered to the patient he will recover. In accordance with this superstition, our informant alleges, the husband of the sick woman went to the burying ground on the night of January 2nd, five weeks after the interment, dug up the body, cut off the head, and took from it blood and other liquid, which he administered to his wife as a medicine. That shortly after this the sick woman's malady assumed the form of small-pox, from which she recovered and lived entirely well. Our informant claims that many witnesses could be brought to corroborate this story, and from what we learned we are led to believe that there is some foundation for the story. The person who gave us our information knows the name of the Pole in question, but would not disclose it.

The number of stars visible to the naked eye, in the entire circuit of the heavens, has been usually estimated at about 6,000; an ordinary opera-glass will exhibit something like ten times that number; a comparatively small telescope easily shows 200,000; while there are telescopes in existence with which, there is reason to believe, that not less than 25,000,000 stars are visible.

S. S. Ashley, late Superintendent of Public Instruction for this State is now acting President of Strait University, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

#### Harrowing Sufferings by a Shipwrecked Crew—A Collision off Cape May—Perishing from Hunger and Cold—Rescue by the Steamship Albemarle.

The recent heavy gales will doubtless cause many serious disasters along the coast, and the public may be prepared for tales of suffering, owing to the piercing cold which prevails. It is some consolation, however, to think that the ocean is still traversed by some noble seamen, who, when chance or providential intervention throws a rescue in their way, up from pain, or hardship, will deter them from at least attempting to save their suffering brethren whom ill-luck or accident may have left to perish in the storm. A case in point is furnished by the sad catastrophe which befell the schooner Harry Conrad. The sufferings of her shipwrecked crew are described as harrowing in the extreme, and had it not been for the

HUMANITY, PROMPT, AND MANLY ACTION of Captain G. M. Walker, commander of the steamship Albemarle, of the Old Dominion line, they must have been lost. The Albemarle left Norfolk on Monday, 4 P. M. Four hours later it commenced to blow a gale from the northwest, and continued in violence until the following evening. About 1 P. M. on Tuesday Captain Walker, when off Cape May, noticed a three-masted schooner, sailing eastward by west. Without hesitating a moment, he came down on deck, and found a small boat made fast to one of the masts containing six men and one woman, all of whom were stark and stiff, while the little boat itself was constantly dipping wave and tossing about at the mercy of the waves. Not in the course of his long and varied experience has Captain Walker beheld such a heart-rending spectacle. The occupants of the boat, who were almost doubled up, were rapidly sinking into

A STATE OF UNCONSCIOUSNESS, and it was evident that if not already gone to their last home their hours were numbered. As the Albemarle drew nearer it was perceived that every person in the boat had a coating of ice on over half a foot thick; and already benumbed and frost-bitten, they were for a time deaf to all interrogatories. At length Captain Walker came up quite close to the sunken schooner, and with stentorian voice, hailed them to cut adrift. As if aroused from deep slumber, and many of them were already dozing prior to dissolution, a gleam of hope brightened for a moment the prospects of the dying crew, and a simultaneous effort was made to obey the kind command. But their powers were gone, and in the effort to relieve themselves they fell back in the boat in a senseless condition. One man, however, who set in the bow, roused to a last desperate attempt to save his life, seized an axe with his frost-bitten hands, and by one vigorous stroke cut the rope that so long had chained them to death. Thus freed, "the little boat," with its perishing occupants, dropped alongside the Albemarle, and they were taken through the port on the lee side. They presented a most

HELPLESS AND FORLORN SPECTACLE, and it was thought that very few of them would survive the terrible ordeal through which they had passed. But the usual remedies, including stimulants and the rubbing of ice on the hands and feet of the sufferers, were quickly applied, and with the great unremitting attention bestowed upon them by Captain Walker and the Purser of the Albemarle, the poor patients gradually returned to consciousness. And then came the story of the wreck. The vessel lying in seven and a half fathoms of water was the three-masted schooner Harry Conrad, Captain Parker, bound from Baltimore to New York, laden with coal. At 8 o'clock on Monday evening, when in the midst of the storm, she was run into by an unknown schooner, and in an hour and a half afterwards went down.

Deserted by the instrument of their destruction—after the collision the unknown schooner made off, her captain indifferent to the calamity he had caused—the crew of the Harry Conrad were compelled to take to the small boat, but unable to row in the storm, attacked her by one of the masts to await the dawn of day. The gale did not subside, and as it was freezing bitterly, the suffering of the crew commenced near midnight, and for sixteen long hours they sat starving and perishing from the cold. Their last hour had come when rescued by Captain Walker, and it is needless to state that the timely and generous action of that humane commander will win the admiration of the community while the cowardly flight of the craven who did the damage will doubtless bear its own reward.

The Albemarle arrived here yesterday and landed the shipwrecked crew. The woman was the daughter-in-law of Captain Parker, who owned \$3,000 in the Harry Conrad, the total value of which was \$30,000; uninsured. Most of the crew were forwarded to Connecticut, where they reside. Captain Walker states that the sunken schooner lies north by west eight miles off Cape May, in seven and a half fathoms of water, right in the track of vessels going up and down the coast.—New York Herald.

THE CITY OF VEILED WOMEN.—The City of Veiled Women, in Siam, is a city numbering 9,000 inhabitants, all of whom are women. One thousand of these are considered royal, and the remainder are their servants. Women blacksmiths, jewellers, merchants and manufacturers are spoken of, and also, women sentinels, soldiers, judges and executioners. The young Prince who was under the educational influence and training of an English teacher for six years, is now "Supreme King of Siam." He has recently decreed the abolition of slavery throughout the empire, thereby emancipating 15,000,000 of slaves, nearly four times the number made free by our late war. Doubtless, the judicious moral tuition of the patient little Englishman is evidenced by this enlightened and Christian policy.

It is proposed to erect memorial tablets at the graves of the two McNeils and Mr. Sherwood, editors of the N. C. Presbyterian. Persons desiring to contribute will send their contributions to the Editor of the Presbyterian, Fayetteville, N. C.

#### Child-Stealing—Curious Instances.

From the New York Sunday World.

That reminds me of an incident that happened two years ago. A Mrs. H. in Thirty-fourth street sent her little lad, ten years old, down to his father's office one evening by the Third-avenue railroad. He was a bright lad and an only son. About midnight the father came home. He had not seen him. Then began the customary search, the telegraphing, and hiring of policemen, and the advertising—all without the least success. One, two years passed away; and then a letter came to Mr. H., purporting to have been written by his son in London, and asking him to send £200, for God's sake, to save him from being sent to Australia. It was the opinion of the police authorities that he was in the city; that in fact he had never been out of it. And so, indeed, it proved. But what a grave admission is this to make. Does it not suggest to the thoughtful mind a night, whose darkness almost impenetrable to such official eyes as ours, needs exploring for our own good? A very dense darkness is that which covers a child for years from the search of parents and a tolerably intelligent police force, with money and all the machinery of law at its command.

A little girl was stolen a year ago out of a hallway in upper Madison avenue in the evening. Report was made of the case and there it ended. I don't think she was ever recovered. But some time after the disappearance the mother saw, or declared she saw, her daughter from an omnibus window on Broadway, and made a frenzied and useless descent from the stage, and ran headlong in the direction the child had taken. There is something startlingly sad in the idea of a parent firmly convinced that its infant is in the hands of evil-disposed persons in the same city who cannot be reached.

This child-stealing business belongs by tradition to the Gypsies, and that reminds me that there are quite a number of them in this country, and those who come here, singularly enough lose all their gregarious habits. This free atmosphere is a wonderful solvent, and it affects the criminal no less than the laboring classes. What I was going to say about gypsies relates only to a case of child-stealing that occurred in 1868 on Long Island, near Jamaica. A boy about eight years old was missed on Monday night just as the family was about retiring. A New York photographer—I think it was Krutz—had been on the grounds that afternoon making pictures of the place, and the children had been playing croquet at the time. He came the next morning and took another picture of the same view. But the boy was not found. They had three city detectives out there, but nothing was done except to invent theories, until one day a young lady, a niece of the family, brought home the finished picture of the grounds from Krutz's. Almost as soon as it arrived somebody in the house discovered on the picture—a large, dark, shaggy, occupied the foreground three biographical pictures that puzzled them. They were Gipsy marks. Reference to the tree itself was made, but they were almost obliterated then with the summer parasitic growth. Nobody at the time thought much about it. But it occurred to the niece a day or two afterwards that she would mention it to an officer. The first question he asked her was if the artist had taken more than one picture, and when she told him he had, and on different days, that worthy official instantly replied, "Then we must find the other picture." Neither of them had the slightest suspicion how closely they were treading on the domain of Wilkie Collins. They went to the photographer's, and with some difficulty found the negative of the first picture. There were no marks upon the tree. "Ha," exclaimed the officer, "we've got the boy." It was obvious the symbols had been made between Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning, and at that time the lad was missed. The clue thus given was successfully worked. The boy was overhauled by a deputy sheriff of Broome county two months afterward.

I have seen these Gipsy marks in the city, and pointed out one last summer, a sentence written on the rocks at the Central Park.

A Fortune Amassed from the Sales of Penny Tarts and Cakes.

She was an old landmark. Scores of men now well advanced in years used to patronize her when they were school boys, and later, when they had attained to the dignity of office boys and messengers. All the newsboys, bootblacks, and street gamins knew her and spent their spare pennies at her stand. With many of these she kept little accounts, and but few were so venturesome as to balk that kind old lady who had so many champions. To the majority of her customers she was known only as "the Fulton street cake aunt," while comparatively few knew that the little stand at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets was presided over by Mrs. Connor. Her stock of pastries included the fanciful varieties of cheap tarts, ginger bread, and doubtful plum-cake. The old lady was always neatly dressed, and her smiling face was well known to most of the myriads of foot passengers who passed her stand on their way to and from the ferry. When she first set her little board at the corner she alone reaped the profits of her business, paying no rent to the city. She had many battles during her life with the street inspectors and Bureau of Permits, and notwithstanding the many raids made upon adjoining stands, she always managed to retain her position on the corner, and the recurrence of each morning found Mrs. Connor awaiting the customers that were sure to come. A few days ago the old lady failed to make her diurnal appearance, and two days later her stand was removed by friends. Then it was announced that she was dead, and that her heirs had been bequeathed a fortune of \$40,000, all of which had been realized by the old lady from her little daily sales of tarts and cakes.

The issue of stamps by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue during the month of February amounted to \$17,930,347 87, as follows: Tobacco stamps, \$4,486,608.64; distilled spirit stamps, \$11,531,858; beer stamps, \$450,400; and adhesive stamps, \$1,355,489.25.

#### Living without Eating.

The following extraordinary case is given by the Springfield (Mass.) Republican:

Kate Donovan, twenty-one years of age, was employed in the first part of 1869 in the rag and cotton-waste concern of William S. Arms, and just three years ago which has influenced her whole life since. Another upon a barrel, striking upon her right side, and the other girl falling upon her. She did not think at the time that she was hurt much, but felt some inward pain, and, as is now ascertained, received internal injury. From that time she commenced throwing up her food, but remained at her work until the following Saturday afternoon, when she was obliged to give up and take to her bed. Since that hour she has been bed-ridden, and the trouble which manifested itself at the outset has been constantly increasing. At first she was fed with about her usual food, but this proved so repulsive to her stomach that it was refused, and she subsisted wholly on jelly.

Meantime a large number of physicians were called in succession to prescribe for her, but acknowledged that they could do nothing for her, and generally predicted that she would live but a short time. Their medicines were expelled from her stomach as promptly as food was, and her case seemed indeed hopeless. But she continued to survive for months without medical aid, and has been seen by no physician for nearly two years, except last July, when her father, John Donovan, a workman at Wason's, died, and when the physician declared that she must quickly follow. At that time she was able to take a little lemonade, but that, as well as stimulants of all kinds and food in every form, being rejected by her stomach, she has since subsisted—such is the extraordinary claim—upon water alone, and very little of that.

Of course this is too much for belief; but it should be said that those who know Mrs. Donovan best—a good many very respectable people—actually do believe it. They say that they have found her in an acquaintance of a dozen years or more, a woman of strict honesty and truthfulness, and she would certainly appear incapable of carrying on a long course of fraud. The motive for such a course, if she adopted it, was not pecuniary profit, as she has not sought to give her affliction publicity, and has never asked or taken money from visitors. Although a washerwoman with six children, most of them dependent on her for support.

She lives in an up-stairs tenement in a little court, opening out of Liberty street, and the place, though an Irish quarter, is scrupulously neat in all her part of it. The girl who lives without eating is in a respectably furnished little room, the window-curtain of which is kept down, as is said, to favor her eyes. She appears to experience no discomfort, however, when it is raised, and the light discloses a black-eyed and black-haired girl, with comely features and fair complexion. She is not emaciated, as would be supposed, after such an extraordinary abstinence from food, but her countenance has a peculiarly transparent, almost corpse-like appearance. She is able to turn a little in bed, but her strength is gradually waning, and with the cough she now has, it would seem, as it seemed two years ago, that her stay upon earth must be brief. Her mind appears to be clear, although she speaks but little, and that in a whisper.

#### THE TOWN OF SITKA IN ALASKA.

##### The Ladles and their Decorations.

The village contains forty or fifty houses. The population consists of one thousand and Indians, and two thousand dogs. Of the dogs, all but one are of the same sharp-eared, wolfish type seen among the Indians of the plains. The exception was a bandy-legged, lop eared cur of civilized breed, the only one among the two thousand that showed a lack of civility by barking at our heels. The houses much more resemble the semisubterranean abodes of the Laplanders and Esquimaux than the wigwams of American Indians. Like the oak described by the American poet, they extend as far into the earth as above it. Some of them are from twenty to thirty feet square, and built of very wide cedar planks, many of them more than four feet across, worked out by those rude people.

We entered several. Creeping through apertures both square and round, not more than three feet in diameter, we descended flights of steps into the large single room. In the centre of each a fire was built on the ground, and in the centre of each roof a hole, out of which passed a small portion of the smoke, the most of it remaining for the benefit of the salmon hanging over our heads and to make sore eyes for the inmates. The whole inside is covered, except the fire place in the middle, with skins and blankets, and in some instances separated by low partitions. In the rear, and on shelves below the dormitories, were stored potatoes, and dried salmon in large boxes, covered with matting. Their largest potatoes are the size of a hulled walnut.

The ladies beautify their complexions with soot and red paint, and still further enhance their charms by wearing a bone through their upper lip, the size of which is increased from year to year, until, in some of the old ones, it attains a width of two inches. An Indian lady thus adorned, with her coarse, black, unbecoming locks hanging in matted profusion around her beautiful big eyes and lop ears, is only resistable to those whose affections are thoroughly preoccupied. The delights of courtship must be doubled by the pleasant aroma of salmon which pervades the premises, and, as I have heard, their persons.

Among them the crow and the raven are held sacred, and fly around their abodes undisturbed. They live mainly on fish, and have a monopoly of the trapping. There is but one white trapper in the country, and he is at Cook's Inlet, 600 miles northwest. He came down to Sitka

once to go to Kodiak. Learning that no vessels would sail for a month, and growing tired of the place, he said he would take a "jittle walk." He started with his rifle and a pocket full of salt, and traversed alone that mountain wilderness for three weeks. He had no covering at night but the skins of freshly slaughtered animals. He returned in good condition, and in answer to questions boasted that he had lived better than his questioners.—Correspondent Philadelphia Press.

#### A REMARKABLE MAN.

Death of a Singular Personage in Washington County, Pa.

From a Washington county (Pa.) paper we obtain the following account of a very remarkable man, Mr. William W. M. Burgess, in the county mentioned, days ago. At the age of about thirty he was afflicted with rickets, which affected his extremities so seriously that he was unable to use both legs, so his right arm, his feet were drawn up against the thighs, and his right arm, and hand contorted into everything but a natural position. The flesh on these limbs gradually shrivelled away, while his head and body continued to grow into all the proportions of a well-developed man. For the purpose of locomotion he was placed in a box, in which, constantly lying on his back, he attended to all kinds of business for the last sixty years. He acquired a common English education, and taught school for a number of years, and at the time of his death was serving his seventh term as a justice of the peace, having acted in that capacity for nearly thirty years. He used the pen with his left hand and wrote a very accurate and legible hand. In 1853 he was awarded a contract for carrying the United States mail on the route between Pittsburgh and Waynesburg, and also another route, which we have forgotten, and at the expiration of the first term he was awarded the contract for a second term. He kept a number of horses and faithful employees, but he superintended the whole business himself, frequently driving in a one horse spring wagon to Pittsburgh, Washington, and Waynesburg with only a small boy for company.

At the age of twenty-three or twenty-five he eloped with a Miss Wilson, and was married without the consent of her friends; but being of a suitable age for matrimony, no trouble ensued. His wife proved to be a valuable helpmate for a man in his peculiar situation, and as time sped away she bore him twelve orphan children. He possessed an iron will, and almost an iron constitution, and by dint of indomitable energy and economy he accumulated at various times quite a respectable amount of property. Compelled as he was to remain in a recumbent position, he wrote with his paper placed across his breast, and by the necessary habit of keeping his head raised upward and forward the muscles of his neck acquired sufficient strength to enable him to hold his head in that position for hours without apparent fatigue. Being a native of Washington county, and for many years intermixed with a very large amount of public business, he will be long remembered as one of the most remarkable men of the day.

#### Important Decisions by the North Carolina Supreme Court.

We copy the following from the Raleigh News of the 7th inst. The decision against the "dower right" of females married previous to April, 1867, will unsettle a great many cases that were considered settled:

"Two of the most important decisions made by the Supreme Court of the State, in the term, 1872, were those of Dellingier vs. Tweed, and Askew vs. Sutton and wife.

In the first case it is held that the homestead provision holds good against judgments obtained in actions of tort as well as debt. The word tort applies to actions not arising from contracts, where some wrong has been committed or damage done, as in action for slander or for damages for assault and battery, and the like. The provision of the Constitution is that the Homestead shall hold good against all debts. Under the recent decision, no money can be collected on any judgment for damages to person or property, unless the defendant has more than the Homestead exemption.

In the second case, that of Askew vs. Sutton and wife, it is held that when a man who owned land had married before the 9th of April 1867, he can sell the land without the consent of his wife, notwithstanding the Act of April 1867, giving her dower in the lands which the husband might have at any time during marriage. The act of 1867, and all subsequent Acts restoring to married women their common law right of dower, are declared unconstitutional and void as to marriages consummated prior to the passage of the Acts.

We learn that a gentleman from Brunswick county, who some years ago, emigrated to the far West, says the Wilmington Journal, has lately returned here, to find that his wife, believing him dead, had married another man, by whom she has had one child. The first husband, who, by the way, was as poor as a church mouse when he left here, is now worth some \$60,000, was not willing to play the Ruch Arden, and has therefore succeeded in regaining the person and affections of his legitimate wife.

The dead body of George Boyett, colored, was found buried near the Atlantic railroad, about one mile from Goldsboro, on Monday last. It was found that seventeen buckshot had entered in the back of the boy's head. Strong circumstantial evidence before the jury and the arrest of Stephen Barfield, the boy's step father, who is now in jail.

H. G. gets fifteen thousand dollars a year for his services on the Tribune, besides his share in the dividends.

The Economist says the population of Elizabeth City is 4,000 instead of being less than 1,000.



# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1872.

## STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention of the Democratic-Conservative Party of North Carolina will meet at GREENSBORO, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of MAY next.

## County Convention.

A Convention of the Conservatives of Forsyth County is hereby called to meet in Winston on Saturday, April 6th, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held in Greensboro, on the first day of May, and to select delegates to the Congressional Convention of the 7th District.

Each Township is requested to send a full delegation.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

## County Convention.

The Conservatives of Davidson County are requested to assemble in Convention, at the Court House in Lexington, on Monday, the 29th day of April, 1872, being the first week of the Superior Court, for the purpose of electing delegates to represent Davidson County in the State Convention to be held at Greensboro, on the 1st day of May next; and also in the Congressional District Convention to be held when and where the Executive Committee of the District shall appoint.

All persons, without regard to party, who are opposed to fraud, corruption and extravagance, and who favor a cheap government and amendments to the State Constitution, are invited to attend.

MANY CITIZENS.

March 13th, 1872.

## The Political Outlook.

Sufficient time has elapsed since the nomination of Davis and Parker, by the National Labor Reform Party, for the next Presidency and Vice-Presidency, to form some idea from the spirit of the press, how the nomination has been received. It seems to be admitted that it is one of the most judicious selections that could have been made, a very strong ticket, which all who are opposed to the present Administration can support with the most flattering prospects of success. It is well known that there is a powerful and increasing element, composed of Conservatives, Democrats, and dissatisfied Republicans opposed to the Grant administration, which, if it could be combined, would overthrow the Radical party certainly. But, we have serious doubts, should the old Democratic party lines be strictly drawn, whether a united Democracy, unaided by the other political elements, could, as desired to Grant, consummate so desirable a result.

We merely throw out these few hints for the consideration of all interested. Prudence should dictate the course to be pursued in the ensuing Presidential campaign. The New York Express, one of the leading papers of the country, says:

"All opponents of the Administration should agree upon essentials, and support a candidate upon a national, patriotic and liberal platform, one which shall include Amnesty for the past, great practical reforms for the present, and, as far as possible, ample security for the future in the decisive action of the present time."

## Shirking.

We believe it is becoming pretty generally known that, when the frauds and corruptions of the Radical party are brought home to them and proven beyond the possibility of a doubt by the reports of investigating committees and other reliable documents, the Radical wireworkers endeavor to clear the skirts of the party by saddling the blame on a few individual black sheep, for whose conduct the party should not be held responsible, they say. Even the Radical papers, for political effect, have taken up the cry and denounce the frauds and corruptions, justly chargeable to the party in power, but which they also wish to shirk and place upon the shoulders of individual members of the progressive party of stealage, swindles, frauds and corruptions, unheard of in this country until the so-called age of progress commenced, from which said progressive age all good, true and patriotic men, who are not blinded by prejudice and are blessed with more than one idea, are praying unceasingly to be delivered. Pray on, good brethren, but don't forget to go to the ballot box and vote, at the proper time. There is no doubt much virtue in prayer, but then we should show our faith by works, as providence helps those who help themselves.

What do our good honest Republican and Conservative Democratic friends think of the spending of twenty-five thousand dollars for Radical votes, by the government at Washington, in the late New Hampshire elections. Can this also be charged to individual members of the Radical party?—Let us see:

The Washington Patriot said, a few days previous to the election: "The New Hampshire clerks and laborers in the various departments and workshops under the Government in this city, have obtained ten days' leave of absence, to 'go home and vote' at their State election, on the 12th instant. In other words, five hundred clerks and workmen are off duty, in order to support the Administration by voting the Radical ticket in New Hampshire, for doing which they will receive their regular pay, averaging \$5 per day, for \$2,500 per day for the entire force, which for ten days, makes \$25,000, paid by the United States Government for five hundred Radical votes. The 'blue book' only shows 93 New Hampshire clerks as employed in the Treasury; how, then, comes it that nearly two hundred have left that Department alone, to go home and vote in New Hampshire? Who will rise to explain? If there ever was a chance for civil service reform, then this is one.

The Greensboro Patriot says: We are in receipt of a letter from Hon. J. M. Leach, in which he expresses the opinion that the tax on tobacco will be between 16 and 20 cents.

## The New Hampshire Election.

The Radicals of New Hampshire have elected their candidate for Governor and have a working majority in the Legislature, enough to secure the election of a U. S. Senator.

This event was not altogether unexpected, as last year, Weston, the Democratic candidate for Governor, did not get a majority of the votes, but as two outside candidates ran, the matter went to the Legislature, where Weston was chosen by a coalition between the Democratic and Labor Reform members. The result of the election last week is owing to the strenuous efforts by the friends of Grant's administration, because it was looked upon to be a good move towards his re-nomination at Philadelphia.

Straw's majority is about one thousand three hundred. Grant's majority in 1868 was seven thousand. The New York Sun says:

"The Democracy of the Granite State are now in a teachable frame of mind.—The Reform Republicans will take the lead in the Presidential contest, and the combined forces will carry the State in November." We hope so.

The Democrats and Liberals were evidently not sufficiently organized, and had but little help from outside, and the result brings but little disappointment.—We agree, however, with the Washington Patriot:

"That its instruction is not to be despised, for to make the Presidential election an assured success, all the elements of opposition must be combined upon a candidate, who, while representing the great principle of Reform in its best and broadest sense, should be free from all offensive record, and be commended to public confidence and favor by the absence of violent partisanship. The country can only be rescued from its present perils by the cordial co-operation of all good men, by concession, and by the compromise of past differences. With these influences heartily welded together, this corrupt Administration would not only be driven from power, but the Union would be practically and sincerely restored, and through it an impulse would be given to our material prosperity such as the world has never yet witnessed."

## POLITICAL CALENDAR.

Important State Elections to Occur, and State Conventions to be Held.

The following list includes, we believe, all the important political State and National Conventions thus far called:

March 27—Ohio Republican State Convention in Columbus.

March 27—Iowa Republican State Convention in Des Moines.

April 1—State election in Connecticut.

April 3—Indiana Temperance State Convention in Indianapolis.

April 3—State election in Rhode Island.

April 10—Pennsylvania Rep. State Convention in Harrisburg.

April 10—Florida Republican State Convention in Jacksonville.

April 10—National Convention of Colored People of the United States in New Orleans.

April 10—Oregon Democratic State Convention in Portland.

April 10—Kansas Liberal Republican State Convention in Topeka.

April 17—North Carolina Republican State Convention in Raleigh.

April 17—Virginia Republican State Convention in Richmond.

April 18—Louisiana Democratic State Convention in New Orleans.

April 23—Louisiana Reform Party State Convention in New Orleans.

April 24—Maryland Republican State Convention in Baltimore.

May 1—North Carolina Democratic Conservative State Convention in Greensboro.

May 1—Legislature of Connecticut meets in New Haven.

May 1—Tennessee Liberal Republican Convention in Nashville.

May 6—National Liberal Republican Convention in Cincinnati.

May 8—Minnesota Republican State Convention in Minneapolis.

May 15—Tennessee Republican State Convention in Nashville.

May 15—Nebraska Republican State Convention in Lincoln.

May 16—Michigan Republican State Convention in Jackson.

May 23—New Jersey Republican State Convention in Trenton.

May 30—Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention in Reading.

June 3—New Hampshire Legislature meets.

June 5—Regular Republican Convention in Philadelphia.

June 12—Texas Republican State Convention in Houston.

June 12—Indiana Democratic State Convention in Indianapolis.

June 12—Michigan Temperance State Convention in Lansing.

June 13—Arkansas Liberal Republican Convention in Little Rock.

June 13—Arkansas Democratic State Convention in Little Rock.

## A Manly Letter.

Cassius M. Clay, one of the founders of the Republican party, sent to the late Convention of the Liberal Republicans in Missouri an able letter, from which we make the following extracts:

"Slavery being dead, I resist with the same earnestness that I did its existence the attempt of the Grant conspirators to subjugate the South, and to make us provincial for all time to more than Roman imperialism."

I denounce the attempt to weaken us by a studied policy of arraying the blacks against the whites. I denounce the design of barbarizing us by the corrupt and irresponsible rule of men from the North who have no common interest in our affairs; who divide our people, and waste our substance.

I denounce the attempt to reverse the natural order of things, by subjecting, by constitutional changes and ingeniously contrived laws, the intelligence and property of the South to ignorance and pauperism. I denounce the enmity of the Grant rule to the independence of Cuba, because they know that Cuba must, in interest, finally gravitate toward and belong to the South.

I denounce the union of the powers of the executive, judicial and legislative departments in the military head of the nation.

I denounce the nepotism, favoritism and corruption and proscription of the Grant administration.

I denounce the scheme of subjecting men and measures to the sole end of electing a military chieftain.

And last and above all I protest against the unconstitutional and despotic interference with the right of peaceable assembly of the people at the ballot-box by the frequent and alarming use of the cartridge-box.

The re-nomination and re-election of Grant is to consolidate all these usurpations and abuses, and open a highway to the overflow of all our liberties.

Mr. Clay concludes by recommending that the convention frame a platform acceptable to the patriots of the country, and suggest a standard-bearer by whom the people have confidence.

## Beauties of Radical Rule.

THE WAY THE PEOPLE ARE SWINDLED.

Our readers will remember that in 1868 '69 we denounced the Railroad Appropriation Bills then before the Legislature. We had reason to believe that they were being passed by bribery, and for that cause we denounced the proposition to make appropriations to the A. T. & O. Railroad and the W. & A. R. R. Railroad. But all the bills were passed, and it is well known that not a mile of road was ever built with the proceeds of the sale of State Bonds.

We have but recently had time to look over the Report of the Commission appointed by the Legislature to investigate the frauds and swindles practiced against the State.

From the testimony of Mr. George W. Swenson we copy the following, showing what influences were brought to bear to induce the passage of appropriation bills: "Question (to Geo. W. Swenson).—Were there any bonds or proceeds of bonds or money used to procure the passage of any ordinance or bill through the Convention or Legislature? If you have any information or knowledge on the subject state it fully."

Answer.—In the special session of 1868 a bill was passed making an appropriation to the western division of the Western North Carolina Railroad. The bill did not accomplish the purpose, as no tax was levied to pay the interest. In the Fall I was elected President of said Road. I came to Raleigh and urged the passage of another bill through the Legislature. I was then told by Littlefield and Deweese, who were lobby members, Littlefield being the principal, that I would get no bills through the Legislature unless I entered into the same arrangement which they said the other Railroad Presidents had made, to pay ten per cent. in kind of the amount of the appropriation. I understood from Littlefield and Deweese, that all the other Presidents had made such an arrangement with them. I had no conversation or agreement with the Railroad Presidents myself, but it was generally understood that each of them had employed Littlefield as a lobby lawyer. I then agreed to their proposition, and afterwards paid Littlefield upwards of \$240,000 in money, and some bonds, for his services in procuring the passage of bills through the Legislature making appropriations to the western division of said road.

Ques.—How did you make payment to Littlefield?

Ans.—I paid money in various ways, sometimes upon Littlefield's order, sometimes by taking up his notes and notes of other parties at his request, sometimes in money to him and some bonds.

Ques.—Will you give the names of the individuals to whom these several sums of money have been paid?

Ans.—I have a list of the various sums of money paid and the time and persons to whom paid, which I list I will furnish hereafter as a part of my testimony. I have it now and will furnish a list of the bonds paid out.

Ques.—You stated in the former part of your examination that you would furnish a list of the names of persons to whom money and bonds were paid; are you prepared to give that list?

Ans.—Since my last examination, I have had a full examination made by my clerk and book-keeper, Mr. Rosenthal, of the accounts kept by him, and I hereby furnish to the committee a copy from the books of the account entitled M. S. Littlefield with G. W. Swenson. This account I believe to be correct. The same was kept by my book-keeper and clerk, Mr. Rosenthal. This list embraces the amount of \$241,713 31, which I stated in my report, made to N. W. Woodfin and other commissioners, had been expended to secure the charter and appropriation on account of the western division of the W. N. C. Railroad Company.

Ques.—Will you state particularly on what account these several sums of money were paid, and whether you have vouchers for the same?

Ans.—I stated in my previous examination, I was told by General Littlefield and Deweese that I could get no bills through the Legislature unless I entered into the same arrangement agreed upon by the other Railroad Presidents, which he said was to pay ten per cent. in kind on the amount of the appropriation. In regard to the item, \$3,500, charged to have been paid to A. W. Tourgee, my recollection is that this was a draft of A. W. Tourgee, drawn on me without authority, and I did not pay it until some time after it had gone to protest. When Gen. Littlefield requested me to pay it, and charge it to him on his account, I did so.

The following is a list furnished by Mr. Swenson's clerk of some of the persons who were bribed with money:

"Judge Tourgee, \$2,700, Joe Holden, \$950, J. T. Deweese, \$16,000, John Hyman, (col.) \$2,100, Jim Harris, (col.) \$7,500, 'Parson' Sinclair, \$3,500, Gen. Estes and French, 20,913, 'Senator' Eppes, (col.) \$95, Downing, (of Union county) \$4,000, J. C. Abbott, \$20,000, F. W. Foster, \$25,000, Peck \$4,500, J. M. Heck, \$15,000, and other sums amounting, all told to \$241,713 31."

We do not believe that the above list contains the names of one-fourth of those who were bribed, directly or indirectly, or of those who misused or squandered appropriations made for Railroad purposes previous to the operations of the Radical Legislature of 1868. Why did not the Fraud Commission extend its researches further back, and inform the public how the appropriations made for Railroads previous to Republican administrations were used?—Charlotte Democrat.

DIPLOMATIC BLUNDERS.—We are among those who hope for the best from the Washington treaty and the Geneva Conference, but whether good or evil comes from arbitration, it is certain the Administration has blundered in the inefficiency of the treaty as to the consequential damages, which in all honesty we cannot regard in any other light than a "consequential" absurdity. Treaties should leave nothing to doubt, uncertainty or to after-

thought, and nothing to pretension or folly, and least of all should there be any doubt between two such nations as the United States and Great Britain. We pride ourselves upon our honest frankness, and yet often quarrel with our best interests. The diplomatic blunder of the present Administration was the Motley difficulty. Then came the Catecazy scandal, with violations of national courtesy, and then the complaint of Bancroft Davis against Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, ending in his recall, and tending to alienate the kindly relations between Germany and the U. S. Eighteen months ago, George P. Marsh, Minister to Italy, sent to the State Department a letter in which he declared that the course of the Italian Government was "characterized by vacillation, tergiversation and duplicity," and this letter Secretary Fish has published. The scandal of the Rev. brother-in-law Kramer, at Copenhagen, are known, and the list closes for the present with the report from Madrid that Sickles made himself obnoxious to the Spanish Government by his intermeddling in their affairs.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF OUR NAVY?—We hear every day the inquiry, what has become of the U. S. Navy? It is a pertinent question. How is it that so many hundred millions of dollars have been expended upon the construction of U. S. vessels, with our Navy comparatively worthless? In war ships, almost an entire navy has vanished—not foundering in gales, but made away most mysteriously.

Two leading Radical Congressmen, who, by long service on leading committees, may be presumed to know, admit that not only the Navy Department, but other departments, have made it a practice to sell materials belonging to the United States without any account of the proceeds. It is admitted that there were 650 vessels belonging to it during the war, and only 179 remain. What has become of the missing 471 vessels? The country is told some have rotted, some are sunk, and some are sold. But the country demands something more definite. It asks just how many of these missing 471 vessels have been sold, and just how much they have been sold for, and just what has been done with the proceeds.

We learn from the Raleigh News that the Caldwell Board of Directors for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute met and elected A. D. Jenkins, Esq., Treasurer. Also that the Caldwell Board of Directors for the State Penitentiary elected J. W. Welker President of the Board.

We regret to learn from the Greensboro Mouser, that Dr. J. W. Howlett, an old and respected citizen of that place, died on Sunday last, at the age of 62 years.

Dr. Howlett was well known and esteemed in this community.

The Mouser is a sprightly little paper published in Greensboro, devoted to fun, fancy and frolic. Its local dots are amusing and the city fathers had better look out, and dance about right, or else the mouser will get after them.

Our neighbor, the Republican, comes out in an enlarged form, and makes a creditable appearance.

The Asheville Citizen comes to us enlarged and improved. It is one of our most valued exchanges, and we wish it much success. It is one of the best papers in the State.

NOT TO BE NOMINATED.—In reply to letters of inquiry, we would state that no candidates for Judges will be nominated at the Greensboro Convention. By a decision of our Supreme Court, it is held that the Judges are confined in office for their full terms from the first regular election was held in August 1870, the Judges who who drew the four years terms, will hold on until August 1874. The Constitution allows them two years grace. Of the twelve judicial districts, the terms of six are for four years, and six for eight years. Under the decision of the Supreme Court, the next election for Judges will be for the six Districts for the short terms. These terms would have expired in August, and it would have been necessary to nominate candidates this year but for that clause of the Constitution referred to, which keeps the short term Judges in office till August 1874.—Raleigh News.

The reader's attention is called to D. Appleton & Co.'s advertisement in another column, of a new edition of the leading novels of Fenimore Cooper, designed especially for popular circulation. The first of the series will be "The Last of the Mohicans," which will appear with numerous new illustrations by F. O. C. Darley. The style of publication will be the popular octavo form, with paper covers, the purpose being to render the novels as low in price as possible. Heretofore there has been no edition of this acknowledged head of American romancers suitable for general popular circulation, and hence the new issue of these famous novels will be welcomed by the generation of readers that have sprung up since Cooper departed from us. As time progresses, the character, genius, and value of the Cooper romances become more widely recognized; he is now accepted as the great classic of our American literature, and his books as the prose epics of our early history.

## STATE ITEMS.

The laying of the track has been commenced on the Eastern division of Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad, and it is said the road can, with a sufficient force, be extended as far as Wadesboro in a few weeks.

We learn that the U. S. troops, now stationed at this place and Rutherford, are to be removed to Lincoln and Charlotte on Monday next.—Cleveland Banner.

Mr. W. H. High, for sixteen years Sheriff of Wake county, has removed with his family to California.

Dr. Herring, of Duplin county, killed 102 rice-birds at one shot, discharging both barrels at the same time.

Judge Pearson has about sixteen law students in attendance at his law school.

Shad are plentiful in Newbern at 30 cents a pair.

The Southern Baptist Convention meets in Raleigh on the 9th of May.

Another old man gone. This time Burwell Brown, of Wake, aged 105.

An interesting revival of religion is in progress at Wake Forest College.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### GENERAL NEWS.

How LONG IT TAKES TO STARVE TO DEATH.—Bradley Grant, a rich farmer who lived near Binghamton, New York, recently committed suicide by starving himself to death. The time required was just six weeks. During all this interval he had not taken three ounces of any kind of food. On January 16th, the first day of his long death fast, he ate part of an egg beaten up with a little milk. Of this he only supped two table-spoonsful. His next meal was taken fifteen days afterwards, and consisted of but half a cup of tea and a piece of toast about the size of a man's three fingers. Then he went without food for twenty days. His last meal consisted of 1 ounce of toast, which he was induced to swallow on the 15th ult. A few days before he died, two table-spoonsful of brandy and water were forced down his throat. This sums up all the food that passed into his stomach during six weeks. He was well off in this world's goods, and no cause is assigned for his death. He left a wife and infant child. He was reduced to a perfect skeleton before succumbing to his terrible self-imposed privation.

ARREST OF SEVEN THIEVES.—Two Washington detectives boarded the steamer Ironides as she passed here about 6 o'clock yesterday evening, on her way up from Aquia creek. When the boat arrived in Washington two more detectives were waiting there. The two on the boat jumped on the wharf as soon as she touched it, and the four arranged themselves along the gangboard, collared and dragged out seven men from among the passengers as they landed. The arrested parties made no resistance, though from each one was taken a loaded revolver. One of them was carrying a heavy satchel, which he tried to throw away when the officer laid hands on him, but he was prevented from doing so by Mr. C. B. Tennent, the baggage-master on the boat, who was looking on. It is said that the arrested parties have lately robbed a bank in Savannah, Ga., upon which they were captured, about three weeks ago, and that the baggage they then had with them contained the tools with which they effected their last robbery.—Alexandria Gazette, 9th.

On January 15, an earthquake destroyed the City Schemacha, in Russia. According to the official report, 118 persons were killed, and 44 wounded, but all the inhabitants were left without shelter. Schemacha is, or rather was a city of 25,000 inhabitants, and lies on the route between Tiflis and Baku, at the foot of the Caucasus Mountains, about 75 miles distant from the latter city. Schemacha is 2,316 feet above the Caspian and 2,230 above the Black Sea, and was formerly the seat of government of the province which, however, on account of the frequent earthquakes in that region, was transferred about ten years ago, to Baku, on the Caspian Sea. The inhabitants of Schemacha are nearly all Armenians.

TORNADO IN GEORGIA.—A tornado recently passed over Milton county, Georgia, which did considerable damage. Upon the place of Mr. G. F. Mayfield every building except a little fodder house was unroofed. The dwelling house had the roof lifted clear off and scattered in all directions. Some of the parts have not been found, and some portions were found three quarters of a mile from the building. The kitchen was torn to pieces, and the logs seven inches in diameter, carried a distance of more than three hundred yards, and one-half the roof carried entire for some one hundred and fifty yards and dropped, one end of the rib sticking a considerable depth into the ground; the smokehouse, the corncrib, the stable, and the well curb and all outbuildings were entirely demolished and scattered.

EAGLE CAPTURED BY A LADY.—We understand that a Mrs. Sims, living near Galesville in Cherokee county, Ala., while attending to her domestic duties, saw a large eagle alight in her yard and immediately attempted to carry off her chicken. She of once rushed to the scene of conflict, and with a large stick attacked his eagleship, who was grasping fearfully the intruder for some time, she so far disabled him as to enable her to tie him securely with a rope which she attached to a gate post, where he was held in duance vile, until her husband returned home and dispatched him. The eagle measured eight feet from tip to tip.—Chattanooga Advertiser.

Some cruel wag issues an advertisement which publishes as lost, strayed, or stolen the American navy, for which the people paid \$500,000,000 during the war, and have since been paying \$20,000,000 a year. No nation ever spent so much money for ships of war, and yet so little of them is to be found that even beggarly Spain laughs at the condition of the country, and insults the government by maltreatment of American citizens.

New England is, according to statistics, the most unhealthy portion of the country, except the Gulf States. The number of deaths every year in New England is one out of sixty-eight people; in the Gulf States, one out of sixty-three; in the Northwestern States, one out of one hundred and twenty.

It is a fact hardly realized in this country, that Russia is as famous for high educational advantages extended to her women as is the case in the United States. Boys and girls are equally considered.

The Dublin University Magazine says, the use of tobacco produces hypochondria, aneurysm and locomotoria.

Enough to convince anybody!

So fatal has mining become in the coal districts of England, that one person in every three who are engaged in it is said to die annually. This is a fearful percentage.

It is difficult to believe that thousands of people in India perish annually from the bites of poisonous snakes, but it is a well authenticated fact. They are the pest of the country.

Baltimore has 4,000 persons employed in several extensive shoe manufactories, and their sales amount annually to \$6,000,000.

Nearly two thousand farmers were taken and improved in Washington Territory last year by actual settlers. Increase of taxable property, \$2,000,000.

Mrs. Laura D. Fair, the murderess of Mr. Crittenden, has been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court of California.

Plenty of Cuban strawberries in Baltimore.

California has now within her borders 1,000 miles of railroad.

High French-heeled ladies' boots are inducing among the wearers a very dangerous weakness of the spine, by the causing an unnatural strain. So the Boston physicians have discovered.

The dam of the famous trotting horse Goldsmith Maid, is doing duty in a milk wagon near Port Jarvis, N. Y., while her daughter is queen of the turf in America.

The increasing severity of the winters in Canada is a feature of considerable remark.

Vocalists and societies all over New England, are very busy rehearsing music for the great jubilee.

A mysterious disease has made its appearance among the horses in Burlington, Vt.

The area of our national domain is put in round numbers at three millions of square miles.

Carrier pigeons have been known to fly at the wonderful rate of two hundred miles in an hour.

Twenty-nine churches have been destroyed by fire in the Western States during February. That is just one a day.

Florida papers say the present season has produced the largest and most delicious oranges seen for many years.

The library once owned by William Penna was sold by auction in London on Friday week.

When John Jacob Astor died he left a little over \$21,000,000. William B. Astor, his son, is now estimated to be worth nearly \$50,000,000.

The salaries of Thomas Scott, the Pennsylvania railroad king, amount to \$500 a day.

The International Convention of young men's Christian Associations is to meet in Lowell next June, and preparations are already making for this gathering.

## SAPOLIO.

For house cleaning, washing dishes, floors, oil cloths, tables, cleaning windows, paint, knives, and polishing tin, brass and all metals, use Enoch Morgan's Sons, Sapolio. It is cheaper and better than soap. Get it from your Grocer, or at 211 Washington street, N. Y. [49-17]

## THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Mar. 21.  
Provisions. Chop.....2  
Bacon.....10@15  
Lard.....12@15  
Pork.....6@7  
Wheat.....1 75@2 00  
Corn.....90@1 00  
Rye.....5@7  
Mutton.....25@30  
Butter.....25@30  
Flour.....45@50

## WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

Brown's Warehouse, Winston, March 21.  
Lugs—Very common.....\$2 25 to \$3 50  
" Good.....3 50 to 5 00  
" Fine.....4 00 to 11 50  
Leaf—Common.....4 00 to 6 00  
" Good.....5 00 to 15 00  
Brights in full demand, but very scarce in the market.

About 25,000 lbs. sold on Saturday, 16th inst. About 8,000 lbs sold on Tuesday.

## DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Danville, Mar. 19.  
Lugs—Common, Red.....\$5 00 to \$8 00  
" Good working.....6 00 to 8 00  
" Com'n, Bright.....8 00 to 10 00  
" Fine.....10 00 to 15 00  
Extra lots higher.  
Leaf—Common Red.....5 00 to 8 00  
" Good.....8 00 to 10 00  
" Good, rich, waxy.....10 00 to 15 00  
" Common Bright.....12 00 to 25 00  
" Good.....25 00 to 35 00  
" Fine.....35 00 to 50 00  
" Extra fine lots.....50 00 to 75 00



## LOCAL ITEMS.

**OAK GROVE SCHOOL EXHIBITION.** took place on Saturday last. The exercises, we learn, were satisfactory to all, and calculated to keep the audience in good humor. The teacher certainly displayed unusual tact in the management of the scholars, and their diligence was highly commendable. Upon the whole we are glad to see a marked improvement in our country schools, when compared with those of years ago.

T. R. Purnell, Esq., again addressed words of encouragement to the pupils and patrons of the school.

**BLUFF SCHOOL EXHIBITION.**—Kernersville Township.—The closing exercises of this school, under the charge of W. G. Kerner, were highly interesting. The recitations were mostly new and well selected, and delivered in a very creditable manner. After the conclusion of the entertainment, the large audience were appropriately addressed by Rev. J. Gourley, and Messrs L. E. Griffith and James Williamson.

Mr. Kerner certainly possesses all the qualifications of a good teacher, and he makes use of his talents to good advantage.

We are indebted to a friend for the above notice, and would be glad to hear from him whenever anything of interest turns up in his section.

The pleasures of the School exercises at Oak Grove, on Saturday last, were marred by the presence of a "liquor wagon," and of course somebody "got tight and had a fight," to the disgust of all well behaved citizens.

For the benefit of all concerned we publish the following:

**Penalty for Disturbing any School, &c.**—Among the laws passed by the General Assembly at its session 1868-69, we find the following on page 476:

"Every person who shall willfully interfere or disturb any public or private school, or any meeting lawfully and peaceably held for the purpose of literary or scientific improvement, either within or without the place where such school or meeting is held, or of injuring any school building, or of defacing any school furniture, apparatus or other property, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the court."

The common law also makes such offense punishable.

**RAIL ROAD TAX.**—The following appointments have been made for the purpose of collecting the 4th installment of Forsyth county to the capital stock of the N. W. N. C. Railroad:

Salem, Town Hall,	Monday,	April 8.
Old Town,	Tuesday,	" 9.
Bitting's Store,	Wednesday,	" 10.
Old Richmond,	Thursday,	" 11.
Vienna,	Friday,	" 12.
Lewisville,	Saturday,	" 13.
Middle Fork,	Monday,	" 15.
South Fork,	Tuesday,	" 16.
Broadway,	Wednesday,	" 17.
Abbott's Creek,	Thursday,	" 18.
Kernersville,	Friday,	" 19.
Belov's Creek,	Saturday,	" 20.
Winston,	Monday,	" 22.
Salem Chapel,	Tuesday,	" 23.

**FLOWERS AND BIRDS OF SPRING.**—After an unusually severe winter, the earliest spring flowers are full three weeks later than usual. But they are here at last, lifting their cheeks to the waving winds and flooding them

"With clouds of fragrant bloom." The modest violets, of sky blue, or pure white, peep from the hidden nooks, and the gay crocus invites the busy bee, while the hyacinth, butter-cup, and others are bravely striving to open their petals to the ardent kisses of the vernal sun.

A few prospecting martins have been here, and we may look for them in full force to take possession of the "boxes" prepared for their habitation. The Mocking Bird has tuned his throat, while the Red Bird, Robin, and Blue Bird make the early hours vocal with their "odes to pleasant weather," aided by a full chorus of the smaller feathered songsters.

**SNOW.**—Our readers will think it strange to speak of snow and spring almost in the same breath, yet it is even so. Saturday last was a real fine spring day. Early on Sunday morning, however, when we glanced out of our chamber window, we were surprised to see it snowing with a vim that would do credit to any wintry day in January. But at this season we may expect these "snow spits" even as late as the middle of April.

On Monday everything was "Spring time" again, and the good housewives were superintending the garden work preparatory for sowing seed. Some of our early gardeners have sprouting peas in the open ground, and many have fine lettuce under glass.

**TOBACCO REPORT.**—At Major Brown's warehouse, in Winston, were sold, on Saturday last, 20,000 lbs. common Leaf Tobacco, ranging in price from \$2.50 to \$11 per hundred weight.

The purchasers at the sale called for fine tobacco, and will pay as high prices as the market at Danville or elsewhere, commands. Nearly all who offered their tobacco for sale, were well satisfied with the prices.

**U. S. COMMISSIONER'S COURT.**—Several parties were brought before Commissioner Vest for illicit distilling, on Thursday last, but upon examination the parties were released. Also three or four others, for similar offences, from Yadkin county, were bound over to appear at next Circuit Court at Raleigh.

**THE SNOWS OF THIS WINTER.**—As a matter for reference and to gratify the curiosity of our readers, we give the number of snows which fell during the winter. The old saying, that the date of the first snow fixes the number to occur during the winter, has proven false so far, and there is but little hope for its verification unless the Clerk of the weather is pretty lively.

A young friend finishes the following: 1st snow, Nov. 30; 2nd, Dec. 15; 3rd, Jan. 13; 4th, Feb. 2; 5th, Feb. 29; 6th, March 2, the heaviest of the season, about 18 inches; 7th, March 11; 8th, March 17. Sleet, 1st, Dec. 22; 2nd, Jan. 8; 3d, Feb. 8, very heavy.

**TRAPPED.**—The Danbury Reporter says that a school teacher in Surry county, who carried his dinner with him to the school-house, frequently found his supply of bread short, and suspecting his scholars of appropriating a portion of his staff of life to their own use, had resort to a little tartar emetic in his bread, which soon had the desired effect of exposing the little pilferers to the admiring gaze of the school.

—The boys who ate the school master's bread, went home hungry.

**Mr. Wm. Redman, of Stokes county,** says the Danbury Reporter, was very dangerously hurt on Monday the 11th inst., by the fall from the loft of a stable. Fears are entertained of internal injury.

**ST. PATRICK'S DAY.**—It is said that about 60,000 men joined in the procession in New York on St. Patrick's Day, and fifty bands of music. The military numbered 6,000.

We would urge our friends in this and other counties to give us the interesting news in their neighborhoods. Send the facts and they will be properly arranged.

## STATE ITEMS.

### THE OUTLAWS.

Further from the Robeson Outlaw.—The Herald Correspondent a prisoner.

When the train passed Moss Neck, on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad yesterday, Stephen Lowery and Andrew Strong, two of the Robeson outlaws, appeared at the depot, each armed with a Winchester rifle, and four Colt's navy revolvers in their belts. With them was the latest Herald correspondent, A. B. Henderson, a true bohemian, who reported himself as a prisoner to the outlaws. Henderson had slung across his shoulders a long backwoods rifle, belonging to one of the outlaws, and was escorted wherever he went by Stephen Lowery and Andrew Strong. He remarked privately, that he was still determined to interview Henry Berry Lowery, if it is found in those parts, but also stated that from all accounts it seemed that he had flown the country; not one word, however, had he been enabled to obtain of the whereabouts of the chief leader of the gang from those who had him in custody. They insist, though, in declaring that Strong not dead, but badly wounded.

**CHILD STOLEN AND FOUND.**—Saturday last, as we learn from the Raleigh News, the town of Oxford was thrown into a great consternation by the sudden and mysterious disappearance of little Tommy, the son of Captain Henry A. Taylor, one of the most prominent citizens of Granville county. The little boy was only eight years old. It soon began to be suspected that the child had been abducted by one Newton, who had been at work for Mr. Taylor.

Capt. A. P. Spencer was dispatched in search of the lost child. Arriving in Raleigh on Monday, he soon discovered the little wanderer on Fayetteville street. Tommy stated that Newton had promised to bring him to a great city where he could always get plenty of money, and held out other inducements to him. Newton has been bound over to Court.

The editor of the Charlotte Democrat has consulted a lawyer to ascertain when the election for Superior Court Clerks is to be held, and was informed that according to the Supreme Court decision, Clerks of Superior Courts hold office until August, 1874. The terms of Sheriffs expire in 1872. Therefore next August there will be no election for Clerks, but for Sheriffs and all other County Officers, members of the General Assembly, Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, &c. The present Clerks hold over until the election in 1874, in consequence of a tricky clause in the Constitution. The Sheriffs held over from 1870 in the same way.

Hester, Deputy U. S. Marshal, arrived in Raleigh a few days since, with two prisoners who gave their names as Dennis K. and Andrew Ferguson who had been committed to Jail in default of \$5,000 by U. S. Commissioner Arenas, of Charlotte, before whom they had been tried and convicted of counterfeiting. About \$5,000 of spurious currency was found in their possession. They represent bills of different denominations from \$2 to \$50 on various Northern National Banks, well executed.

They also had a wagon load of unstamped tobacco, and a small drove of horses, which doubtless had been paid for in the counterfeit currency. Their property is in charge of the Marshall and they in custody of the jailor. Trial, June term U. S. Circuit Court.—Raleigh News.

The Charlotte Democrat says: We learn that Mr. Austin Manney of Gaston county, was frozen to death on the night of Friday the last inst. He was found dead in his own yard Saturday morning, and it is thought that he had a fit, and fell where he was found. He had been drinking to excess the day before and had become so violent that his family were obliged to leave the house. When his wife and children returned next morning, they found his dead body under the snow. He was about 50 years old.

An excursion of Southern Editors North, as an offset to the excursions of Northern Editors South last summer, is now being gotten up by Major N. H. Hotchkiss, who managed the affair last year. It is proposed to have the excursion in June. It will be remembered that the Northern excursionists came into this State.

A gentleman in the eastern portion of the State caught 8,000 herrings and 27 shad at one haul of his seine.

The Warrenton Gazette says: On Monday last, while the children were playing in the yard of D. B. Kimball, Esq., of Mason, his little daughter aged about nine years, came from the house with her father's pistol, and in playing with the weapon as a toy it fired off and the ball took effect in the head of a small negro boy. At last accounts the little sufferer was still living, but without hope of recovery.

Mrs. Mary Ann Bridgers, of Edgecombe county, desires information of her son, William Aaron Bridgers, his whereabouts, condition, &c., that she may relieve him if in need. He left her about a year ago without any intimation of his destination. His mother, who is in great distress in regard to him, asks of the newspapers of the country an insertion of this notice.—Tarboro Southern.

We were pleased to observe at the Yarrowborough House last evening, quite a number of Canadians, gentlemen, ladies and children, who come to settle in our midst. We learn that they have purchased land near Raleigh, and will at once commence farming operations thereon. May they receive a cordial and hearty welcome from our citizens, and abundant success crown their efforts.—Raleigh News.

The taxpayers of Edgecombe will be glad to learn, upon the authority of the late Sheriff, Battle Bryan, that the county is now practically out of debt—that is, so far as the general fund is concerned.

The only balance that remains has been contracted since the beginning of 1872, and that, he informs us, will not amount to much, he having already taken up most of the claims.—Southern.

**INFANTICIDE.**—Ann Morris, living in Madison county, was arrested the first of this week on the charge of concealing an illegitimate child. She confessed that she had given birth to a child eight days previous, and it was found concealed between the bed on which she was lying and the under bed.—Asheville Citizen.

Those engaged in the mica business in Jackson county are said to be doing well. They find some fine mica, and find ready sale for it at paying rates. Corundum has been found in "Hogback" and "Horse Cove" in that county. The quality is good.—N. C. Citizen.

A gentleman, aged 82, a member of the Society of Friends, was to have married a lady of Wayne county one day last week. Grand preparations were made to celebrate the occasion, but the gentleman "backed" and sent a note of apology stating that he had changed his notion.

Oak City Savings Bank of Raleigh was organized at the Stockholders meeting Friday evening last, and the amount of stock necessary under the charter was subscribed.

Beautiful Carolina hams sold in Portsmouth, according to the Journal, on Thursday, at 10 cents.

Mr. W. J. Edwards has been chosen President of the Raleigh Typographical Union, vice Mr. Jas. S. Harward resigned. Not less than one thousand robins were killed within the limits of Shelby, in two days last week.

A man named Hall, and a negro, were drowned in Broad river, near Shelby, a few days ago.

Steps are being taken by the colored citizens of Greensboro to have a Library and Reading room.

A Mr. Kingsland of Raleigh, estimates the value of the recent snow storm at \$20,000.

The erection of the new Masonic Temple, in Raleigh, is to be begun early in the Spring.

Northern parties design engaging in "truck gardening" in the neighborhood of Fayetteville this spring.

## DIED.

In this place, on the 14th inst., Miss LUCINDA FARMER, of Edge, aged 77 years and 6 months. The deceased was highly esteemed by all who knew her, and we can truly say, "Blessed be the soul which dies in the Lord—for they rest from their labor and their works do follow them."

In Stokes county, on the 23d of February, WILLIAM D. WILSON, aged about 67 years.

In Stokes county, on the 21st of February, Mrs. SARAH McKEOWN, aged about 84 years.

In Stokes county, the 1st inst. SAMUEL FULTON, in the 60th year of his age. The deceased was one of our oldest and most respected citizens.

## White Goods & Hosiery.

HAVING made the above specialties, we are now enabled to offer the finest lines of these goods in this market since the war, and respectfully solicit a call from the trade.

BLAIR & THAXTON, Wholesale Clothiers and Fancy Goods, 1313 Main Street, Richmond, Va. March 14, 1872.—31-3m.

W. P. GRAYES. T. R. McDEARMAN.

## Graves & McDearman,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO.

To the Planters of Virginia and North Carolina:

The undersigned beg leave to return their thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to the late concern of Graves, McDearman & Co., and solicit a continuance of the new firm.

## Graves' Warehouse,

The largest in Danville, has every accommodation for man and beast. They have also rented.

## Neal's Old Warehouse,

long and favorably known to the public, and have engaged the services of Capt. J. Ed. Carter, of Halifax, Va., as general Superintendent at this Warehouse, who will be pleased to see and serve his friends and the public generally.

Having two Warehouses they are apt to have an early sale at one of them every day, and the Clerks assisting each other greatly facilitate the dispatch of business, and in getting off the Planters. E. J. Bell of Danville, Clerk at Graves' Warehouse, Nat. Johnson of Caswell, and W. S. Allen of Rockingham, Floor Managers at these houses, invite their friends to give them a call.

GRAVES & McDEARMAN.

O. C. SMITH, Auctioneer. 10-1m.

## GRASS SEED AND POTATOES.

First class pure Clover seed; Timothy Orchard, Herd, Ky. Blue, Lawn Grass and White Clover Seed.

ALSO Black, Spring and Norway Seed Oats. Early Rose Potatoes, and other varieties, for planting. For sale by H. D. LOTT. 10-4c.

Salem, N. C., Mar. 7.

## NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the North-Western North Carolina Railroad Company, will be held on the 25th of March, 1872, at BUTLER'S HOTEL, in Salem.

E. BELO, President. March 7, 1872.—10-4c.

## EVERY WEEK BRINGS SOMETHING NEW!

JUST RECEIVED a lot of PATENT SPRING BED BOTTOMS, suitable for any size bed, and at prices so cheap that any person can have an easy resting place.

J. L. FULKERSON, Sole Agent for Forsyth County. Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872-4-1c.

## PURE WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINT.

THE FINEST IN THE MARKET, manufactured and branded expressly for, and warranted by J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872-4-1c.

## VARNISHES AND JAPAN.

No. 1 Furniture Varnish, (quick drying.) No. 1 Coach Varnish. No. 1 White Damar Varnish, for Zinc Paint, &c.

## DRYING JAPAN.

dryer for Paints, &c., together with PAINTS IN OIL AND DRY, at low prices, with J. L. FULKERSON. Salem, N. C., January 25, 1872-4-1c.

## THE STEAM PLANING AND SAW MILLS OF FOGLE BROTHERS, SALEM, N. C.

Are now in full operation, and well prepared to manufacture Sash, Blinds, Doors, Shutters and Frames of all kinds, in a good and substantial manner. They erect Buildings and do Repairing and Job Work in and out of town, by contract or otherwise.

Planing, Tongue and Grooving, Scroll Sawing, Turning, and all work in their line, promptly and well executed, at fair rates.

## LUMBER

of all kinds, bought and sold. Address FOGLE BROTHERS, Salem, N. C. Feb. 8, 1872-6-3m.

To Valentine Sowers, Rebecca Sowers, Ransom Cornish, John A. Cornish, John Park, Albert Myers and Sarah, his wife, Fanny Park, Martha Park and Ida Park, Defendants.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, In the Superior Court, Davidson County.

J. E. Kopley and Eliza, his wife, Execs. Lanning and Jane, his wife, and Nancy Johnson, Plaintiffs, against

Valentine Sowers and Rebecca, his wife, Ransom Cornish, John A. Cornish, John Park, Albert Myers and Sarah, his wife, Fanny Park, Martha Park and Ida Park, Defendants.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, To the Sheriff of Davidson County, Greeting:

You are COMMANDED to summon Valentine Sowers, Rebecca Sowers, Ransom Cornish, John A. Cornish, John Park, Albert Myers and Sarah, his wife, Fanny Park, Martha Park and Ida Park, the Defendants above named, if they be found within your County, to be and appear before the Clerk of our Superior Court, for the County of Davidson at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 20th day of April, 1872, and answer the petition which is deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County; and let the said Defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the said petition at the time and place so directed, the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the petition. Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 24th day of February, 1872.

L. E. JOHNSON, Clerk of the Superior Court of Davidson County.

M. H. PINNIX, Attorney for Petitioner. J. T. BROWN, Feb. 29, 1872-9-6w

## TOBACCO!

### Morehead's Warehouse,

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Will be open every WEDNESDAY, on and after the first Wednesday in March, (8th,) for the sale of LEAF TOBACCO.

Those who consign with me are assured of the best prices. If the sales do not give satisfaction, the Tobacco may be "taken in," and shipped elsewhere. No charge for storage. Warehouse fees the same as at Danville. Liberal advances will be made. The Warehouse has a first-class pressery attached. In the handling, ordering and assorting of your Tobacco, too much care cannot be taken. Ample camping grounds are offered to planters. I'll do my best for consignors; they can't ask more. I refer every man to his neighbors, that the good news may spread.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 24th day of February, 1872.

L. E. JOHNSON, Clerk of the Superior Court of Davidson County.

M. H. PINNIX, Attorney for Petitioner. J. T. BROWN, Feb. 29, 1872-9-6w

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M. H. PINNIX, Attorney for Petitioner. J. T. BROWN, Feb. 29, 1872-9-6w

## Fresh Garden Seeds

Trophy Tomato, Extra Early Peas, Early May Peas, Case Knite Beans, Horizontal Beans, Early Rose Potatoes, Flat Dutch Cabbage, Late Drumhead Cabbage, Lima Beans, Early York Cabbage, Early Winningstead Cabbage, and a variety of Radish, Lettuce and Cucumber Seeds, &c., &c.

For sale at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE, Post Office Building, Salem, N. C. Feb. 22, 1872.

## BROWN'S Tobacco Warehouse,

WINSTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, (late of Davis county) would respectfully announce to all interested, that he has opened a Warehouse for the sale of LEAF TOBACCO.

In Winston, and hopes, by strict attention to business, fair dealing, prompt returns, and the highest market prices, to merit a liberal share of patronage. His Warehouse is well arranged, commissions will be as low as elsewhere, and no charge unless sales are made.

Feb. 22, 1872-8-3m. T. J. BROWN.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

FORSYTH COUNTY, In the Superior Court.

Sandford J. Fishel, as Administrator of Christian Rothrock, - Against

David Rothrock, Tobias Rothrock and others. Petition to make real estate assets to pay debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that David Rothrock, one of the defendants in this case, is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the "People's Press," a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., notifying him to be and appear before the undersigned Clerk of the Superior Court for said county, at his office in the Court-House at Winston, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1872, and answer or demur to said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte, as to him, and the relief prayed for in the petition will be ordered.

Given under my hand, at office, at Winston, N. C., February 24th, 1872.

JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

## HORSE FOR SALE!

A young horse in good order, apply at this Office. March 4, 1872.

## Wood's Object Lessons

IN BOTANY.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. PRIME.

## OFFICE OF PATTERSON & CO.,

DEALERS IN General Merchandise AND BUYERS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, MAIN STREET.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 24, 1871.

## TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The Finest Stock of Goods ever brought to Salem since the War, can now be found at our Store.

We have the latest and most desirable styles of

## DRESS GOODS,

from the cheapest Prints, to the most elegant Serges, Satteens, Empres Cloths, Poplins, Alpaccas, &c. Also

## SHAWLS

in great variety. We have a very large and varied assortment of

## NOTIONS,

GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACES, BUTTONS, THREADS, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We have a nicely selected stock of

## SOAPS, PERFUMERY,

Drugs and Dye Stuffs.

We keep at all times a full line of

## GROCERIES:

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SPICES, &c.

We keep the largest stock of

## BOOTS AND SHOES

to be found in the county.



## Poetry.

### The Faces We Meet.

Oh, the faces we meet  
In the crowded street,  
With their smiling lips or their weary eyes;  
And the clouds of care  
Which they often wear,  
As they hurry swiftly by.

There are faces as gay  
As the waves that play  
On the sunny sand of an islet green;  
And the eyes as bright  
As the jewels of light  
That fall on the brow of a queen.

There are faces of hair  
Like a golden snare,  
And they catch many hearts in their meshes strong;  
There are looks like the night  
On a mountain height,  
Eye the day star heralds the dawn.

There are brows as free  
As the land breeze;  
No storms have driven, no tempest tossed;  
And brows as black  
As the darkest track  
Which the fire fiend has crossed.

There are lips whose smile,  
Without malice or guile,  
Light up the face as the sun lights the sea;  
There are lips whose smile  
Chills the blood as with fear,  
At its dark malignity.

Oh, the faces we meet  
In the crowded street,  
With care-worn brows or with gladness eye,  
Are pictures of life, made  
Of light and shade,  
As they pass us swiftly by.

**20000**  
Counting Twenty-five.

I found the cherished face of Maria Ann  
Weathered in smiles the other evening,  
When I returned from my arduous daily  
Toil. I am engaged as standing man at a  
saloon. So many candidates are treating,  
that the saloon keeper hires six of us to be  
treated. We all drink with every candi-  
date who comes in, and it makes business  
pretty brisk.

Said my chosen one, Joshua, I am afraid  
you do not always find me an angel in dis-  
position.

Said I, "That's so—hio—my dear, I don't  
rejoice in your 'angel' in anything."

"And," she added, "you are not always  
the most pleasant man in this wide world."

I did not feel called upon to reply to her  
just then.

Said she, "read that."

She had out an item from the columns  
of some paper, wherein a demented writer  
told about some woman who, being trou-  
bled with a bad temper, counted twenty-  
five every time she was provoked, and  
this became a sweet, amiable, and dearly  
loved ornament of the house of her de-  
lightful husband. I read the article about  
as well as the condition of my head would  
allow, and remarked, "Bosh."

"Maria Ann paid no attention to me, but  
unfolded her plan."

She said that every time I got mad I  
should count twenty-five, and every time  
she got mad she should count twenty-five.

She said that every time I got mad I  
should count twenty-five, and every time  
she got mad she should count twenty-five.

Then I was going to remonstrate with  
the poker, and she told me to count twenty-  
five and I said I would not; but I did be-  
fore she had pulled more than half my  
hair out. Then she made me count twenty-  
five over and over until I was out of  
breath and felt real pleasant and good-na-  
tured. So we went to supper. Now, the  
cat was coiled up in my chair, but I did  
not see it until I sat down; and I did see  
it then, but I was pretty sure it was there,  
so I felt I knew it was, as well as I wanted  
to, and more too. I felt inclined to rise  
up suddenly, but as I gathered to spring  
she brandished the coffee pot and mur-  
mured:

"Joshua, your temper is rising; count  
twenty-five or I'll break your head," and  
the cat was drawing a map of the Tenth  
Ward with his claws, behind me, with the  
cat's feet and boundaries marked in my blood.

I rose to explain, and said, "My dear—I—  
but she came down on my head with a  
whirl of hot soup, and sprinkled my face  
with a quart of hot tea, and I sat down  
and counted twenty-five; but it killed the  
cat. The old fellow died hard. I could  
feel him settle as his nine lives went out  
one by one."

A few days' practice of this rule, un-  
der the loving instruction of Maria Ann,  
has enabled me to conquer my temper  
completely. Nobody can get me mad now,  
I am in a state of perpetual calm, and I  
want to see the man that wrote that story.  
I want to see him for the hands of some  
undertaker, and make a demand for some  
embalming goods among his friends. Then  
I can die happy—counting twenty-five.

A waiter girl at an interior village hotel  
in Wisconsin and a jolly bachelor are the  
victims of matrimonial joking. It seems  
that while seated in company with a gen-  
tleman, the subject of matrimony was  
brought up, and the bachelor friend  
proposed to marry the girl present. The  
gentleman stated that he was court commis-  
sioner and empowered by law to "splice"  
people. The couple stood up, supposing it  
was only a joke, and the ceremony was  
performed which made them "two souls  
with but a single thought, two hearts that  
beat as one." The only remedy is a di-  
vorce, but as the gentleman is a well-to-do  
honorable man, and the girl a pretty and  
sensible piece of calico, they are advised to  
make the best of the joke and commence  
housekeeping at once.

As the 4:30 train from New York reach-  
ed Salem, Conn., on Saturday, an an-  
tiquarian-looking man thrust his head out  
the window opposite the refreshment room  
door, and briefly shouted "Sonny!"

A bright-looking little boy came up to the  
window. "Effie?" said the man, "have  
you a mother?" "Yes, ma'am." "Do you  
love her?" "Yes, ma'am." "Do you go  
to school?" "Yes, ma'am." "And are  
you, faithful to your studies?" "Yes,  
ma'am." "Do you say your prayers ev-  
ery night?" "Yes, ma'am." "Can I trust  
you to do an errand for me?" "Yes,  
ma'am." "I think I can too," said the la-  
dy, looking steadily down on the manly  
face. "Here is five cents to get me an ap-  
ple. Remember, God sees you."

Two little boys who were familiarly  
called Tom and Jack, on the first day  
at school, were asked their names, to  
which the first replied, "Tom." "That is  
not polite," said the teacher, "your real  
name is Jackson." Their turning to Jack,  
whose face seemed suddenly to brighten up  
with the light of a new idea, said: "Now  
my little man, what is your name?" "Jack-  
ass," triumphantly replied the little ur-  
chin.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### HISTORY OF

### The Great Fires

In CHICAGO and the WEST by Rev. E. J. Good-  
man, D. D. of Chicago. Only complete history—  
700 pages, 75 engravings. 70,000 already sold.  
Price \$2.50. 2,000 agents made in 20 days. Profits  
to subscribers. AGENTS WANTED. H. S. GOOD-  
MAN & CO., 87 Park Row, New York. 10-4w.

### CELTIC WEEKLY.

The greatest illustrated Original Story Paper in  
America. Eight new Original Stories in  
first number. No literary treat equal to it. Agents  
and canvassers wanted in every town and city of the  
Union. \$10 a week easily realized by the sale of  
this extraordinary paper. For sale by all Newsdealers.  
Price, 6c; \$2.50 per year. Address M. J. O'LEARY  
& Co., P. O. Box 6,074, New York. 10-4w.

### EXTRAORDINARY IMPROVEMENTS

### CABINET ORGANS

The MAISON & HAMILTON ORGAN CO., respectfully an-  
nounce the introduction of improvements of much  
more than ordinary interest. These are  
REED AND PIPE CABINET ORGANS,  
being the only successful combination of REAL  
PIPER'S and MAISON'S organs ever made.

DAY'S TRANSPOSING KEY-BOARD,  
which can be instantly moved to the right or left,  
changing the pitch, or transposing the key. For  
drawings and descriptions, see Circular.

New and Elegant Styles of Double Reed  
Cabinet Organs.

At \$140, \$152 and \$125 each. Considering Capacity,  
Elegance, and thorough Excellence of Workmanship,  
these are cheaper than any before offered.

The MAISON & HAMILTON Organs, acknowledged  
Best, and from extraordinary facilities for manu-  
facture this company can afford, and now undertake  
to sell at prices which render them

Unquestionably Cheapest.

FOUR OCTAVE ORGANS \$50 each; FIVE OCTAVE ORGANS  
\$100, \$125 and upwards; with three extra reeds \$150  
and upwards. Forty styles, up to \$1500 each.

New illustrated Catalogue and Descriptive  
Circular, with opinions of MORE THAN ONE  
THOUSAND MUSICIANS, sent free.

Mason & Hamilton Organ Co.,  
154 Tremont St., Boston. 600 Broadway, N. Y.

RED RUST PROOF OATS \$2 a Bushel;  
one cent postage and my complete list of 3000  
kinds of Grass Seeds, Field Seeds, Garden Seeds,  
Flowers and Tree Seeds, Agricultural Implements,  
Machinery, Gunpowder, Chemicals, Live Stock, &c., will  
be forwarded you. These Price Lists contain much  
valuable information as to time and quantity to  
order. MARK W. JOHNSON, Seedman, P. O.  
Box 280, Atlanta, Ga. 10-4w.

THE BROWN COTTON GIN CO.,  
NEW LONDON, CONN.,

Manufacturers of the "Brown Gin." Cotton Seed  
Hullers, Machinery and Castings. Manufacturers of  
Harris' Patent Rotary Seed Cleaning Machine, and  
Cheapest Steam engine for plantation purposes. Cotton-  
gin makers and repairers furnished with all  
kinds of materials. Saws, Ribs, Pulleys, Boxes, &c.,  
of any pattern to order at short notice. Have had  
long experience in the business, and guarantee satis-  
faction in every particular. Orders solicited. Ad-  
dress as above. 10-4w.

AGENTS WANTED.—Agents make more mon-  
ey at work for us than at anything else. Busi-  
ness light and permanent. Particulars free. Gar-  
retts & Co., Fine Art Publishers, Portland, Maine.  
10-4w.

U. S. Piano Co., N. Y. 1st class \$200. No  
Circular. Agents. Names of Patrons in 40 States in  
Circular. 10-4w.

Great Saving to Consumers,  
And good business for one or two persons of either  
sex in Salem and adjoining towns, by which you can  
make from \$100 to \$150 per month, with but little  
interference with ordinary business. Articles as  
cheap as four or even three cents. A good business for agents,  
sure. If you want whole time, give us a much larger  
sum can be made. Club Circulars free giving com-  
plete list of articles and commissions allowed. Hor-  
ton, BRUNDAGE & Co., 611 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.  
10-4w.

To Advertisers.—All persons who con-  
template making contracts with newspapers for the  
insertion of advertisements should send to

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co.

For a circular, or inclose 25 cents for their ONE HUN-  
DRED PAGE PAMPHLET, containing Lists of 3,000  
Newspapers and estimates, showing the cost of ad-  
vertising and the experience of the publishers. This  
firm are known as SUCCESSFUL ADVERTISERS. This  
firm are proprietors of the American Newspaper Ad-  
vertising Agency.

41 PARK ROW, N. Y.

are possessed of unequalled facilities for securing  
the insertion of advertisements in all Newspapers and  
Periodicals at lowest rates. 10-4w.

A Nervous Invalid

Has published for the benefit of young men and others  
who suffer from Nervousness, Debility, &c., a  
treatise supplying the means of self-cure. Written  
by one who cured himself, and sent free on receiving  
a post-paid directed envelope.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, BROOKLYN, N. Y.  
10-4w.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE

HISTORY OF  
THE BIBLE

By Wm. SMITH, LL.D.

Author of Smith's Bible Dictionary.  
It contains over 250 fine Scripture Illustrations and  
1,105 pages, and is the most comprehensive and  
valuable History of the Bible ever published. This  
labor and learning of centuries are gathered in this  
one volume to throw a strong, clear light upon ev-  
ery page of the inspired Word. Send for circulars  
and see our terms, and a full description of the  
work. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
10-4w. Atlanta, Ga., or St. Louis, Mo.

Millinery! Millinery!

Mrs. J. G. DOUTHIT,  
SALEM, N. C.

HAVING located one door above Wm. T. Vogler's  
New Jewelry Store, respectfully informs her  
numerous friends that she has opened a new as-  
sortment of FRENCH AND AMERICAN HATS, BON-  
NETS and MILLINERY GOODS of the latest and  
most approved styles. Ladies are requested to pre-  
sented, and examining my stock will save money by  
calling and seeing my goods before purchasing  
elsewhere. Hats and Bonnets will be sold at cost.

Mrs. J. G. DOUTHIT,  
Salem, N. C., Oct. 13, 1871. 41-4f.

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT THE  
NOTION AND VARIETY STORE.

WE have just received one of the LARGEST  
STOCKS OF

Notions and Fancy Goods

ever brought to this market, consisting of  
LACE, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.,  
and a large variety of other articles.

J. BLICKENDEPER,  
Salem, N. C.  
Dec. 15, 1871-50-4f

Executor's Notice.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will  
and Testament of T. C. Pfohl, dec'd, all persons  
interested in the estate of said deceased, are  
hereby notified to make payment, as longer indul-  
gence cannot be given. And all persons having  
claims against said estate are requested to present  
them, properly authenticated, within the time limited  
by law, or this notice will be in bar of recovery.

E. A. PFOHL, Executor.  
Salem, N. C., Feb. 22, 1872-3-3m.

FINE  
Orange & Lemon Trees

FOR SALE. The Lemon Trees are bearing  
Fruit. Enquire at this office.

## BARGAINS

### Miscellaneous Books

AT THE  
**BOOK STORE,**  
**SALEM, N. C.**

A fine collection of the best and  
most popular  
authors of the day, embracing  
Children's,  
Youths',  
Devotional  
and General Reading  
**BOOKS**

can be found at the Bookstore, at  
reduced prices.

WE have just received a well selected assortment  
of useful and attractive Books suitable for all  
ages and conditions, among which may be found  
elegantly bound editions of the American and British  
Poets, a complete catalogue of which will soon be  
issued, from which all, both far and near, can select  
for their friends birthday gifts, and at the  
same time treat themselves to the very best fire-  
reading to be found.

For the seriously inclined we have such authors  
as Prentiss, Bicknell, Deems, Spurgeon, Jay, &c.  
For the gay we have the best Humorous books, and  
Novels.

For Children we have all that can be desired.

Fancy Goods & Stationery

we have in great variety, such as  
PAPER WEIGHTS, Glass, Bronze, and Marble.  
PEN WIPERS, with Puppies, Deer, and Cats.  
KALEIDOSCOPES, Ladies' and Gents' Initials, &c.  
LADIES COMPANIONS, WORK BOOKS, WRIT-  
ING DESKS, SEWING MACHINES, WALNUT WALL  
POCKET, WALL BASKETS, POCKET CUTLERY,  
DIARIES, CHROMOS, &c., &c.

A NEW LOT OF  
**BASKETS**

just opened, embracing a variety of Reticule, Lunch  
Sewing, School, Fancy and Toy. Call and examine.  
Dec. 1. L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

We would call the attention of our friends  
and customers to the following elegant pres-  
entation books:

HUDSON RIVER LEGENDS.  
WORLD AT HOME.  
PEARLS FROM BRITISH POETS

FORGET-ME-NOT,  
KEEPAKE OF FRIENDSHIP.  
MEMORY'S GIFT.

RED LINE TENNYSON,  
RED LINE LONGFELLOW,  
ALBUMS, &c., &c.

At the BOOK STORE.

Dick's English Classics.

The Cheapest Books  
ever Published.

Shakespeare.....50 cents.  
Milton.....50  
Scott.....25  
Goldsmith.....25  
Burns.....25  
Milton.....25  
Cowper.....25  
Wordsworth.....25  
Moore.....25

At the BOOK STORE.

Pencil Points

From No. 1 to  
No. 9.

Large and  
Small.

Family Bibles,  
Common.

at the BOOK STORE.

AT THE BOOK STORE.

NAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices  
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.  
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,  
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,  
INITIAL PAPER, Rose Tint, and Ornamented.  
Madame Paper Pastes.  
New Ink Erasers, the best thing out.  
Good and cheap Writing Paper.  
Blank Account and Record Books.  
Tilden's Non-splashing Inkstands,  
and many other articles in our line.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.  
March 31, 1871.

The Peoples' Press.

(TWENTIETH YEAR.)

A Political and Family Newspaper,  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

AT TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR,  
Payable in Advance.

In politics the Press is Conservative and  
will advocate a conciliatory course.—  
The News department will always be full.  
AGRICULTURE, the MECHANIC ARTS, the  
MARKETS, &c., will receive due attention.  
Carefully selected MISCELLANEOUS READING  
will always appear in its proper place.—  
In short, we will spare no pains to make  
the PEOPLE'S PRESS one of the most wel-  
come visitors to the family circle.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.  
March 7, 1872.

HAND BOOK

FOR  
COUNTY OFFICERS

CHEAP AT BLUM'S.

WHO  
WANTS  
ONE?

Enquire at this office.

## Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.  
Arrives daily by 8 A. M. Departs daily  
at 1 P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.  
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by  
1 P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, and  
Friday, at 9 A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.  
Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by  
3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Sat-  
urday at 9 A. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.  
Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. De-  
parts every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.  
Arrives every Friday, by 7 P. M. Departs  
every Saturday, at 6 A. M.

JEKESVILLE MAIL.  
Arrives every Tuesday, by 7 P. M. De-  
parts every Monday at 7 A. M.

WALNUT CREEK MAIL.  
Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Departs  
every Friday, at 4 P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.  
Arrives every Saturday, by 8 P. M. Departs  
every Saturday, at 6 A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

W. B. GLENN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
YADKINVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Sur-  
ry and those adjoining.  
Prompt attention given to the collection of claims  
3-ly.

R. T. GRAY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
WINSTON, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and ad-  
joining counties.  
Collection of claims promptly attended to.  
Jan. 11, 1872. 2-4f.

THOS. R. PURNELL,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
SALEM, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin,  
Surry, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Counties.  
Prompt attention given to the collection and set-  
tlement of claims in all parts of the State.  
June 10, 1871-24-4f.

State of North Carolina,  
Davidson County.

D. W. Andrews, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
L. L. Thomas, Defendant.

TO L. L. THOMAS, DEFENDANT:

You are hereby notified that the following sum-  
mons has been issued against you, to-wit:

To the Sheriff of Davidson County: Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon L. L. Thomas,  
the defendant, to appear before me, if he be found  
in your county, to be and appear before the Judge  
of our Superior Court, to be held for the County of  
Davidson, at the court-house in Lexington, on the  
24th Monday after the 3rd Monday in March, 1872,  
and answer the complaint which will be deposited  
in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, with-  
in said county, within the first three days of the  
next Term thereof. Let the said defendant take no-  
tice that if he fail to answer the said complaint with-  
in that time, plaintiff will take judgment against  
him for the sum of five hundred dollars and inter-  
est thereon from the 2nd day of October, 1860, until  
paid, subject to a credit of two hundred dollars, 10th  
day of February, 1862. Return to our Superior Court  
at Lexington, on the 6th Monday after the 3rd Mon-  
day in March, 1872. When and where you can ap-  
pear and shall be heard.

Done at office, this 19th day of January, 1872.  
L. E. JOHNSON, C. S. C.

Yadkin Valley Nursery.

THE attention of Planters is called to our large  
and fine FRUIT TREES and VINES,  
for the Fall and Spring planting, consisting of  
APPLE, PLUM, CHERRY, PEACH,  
APRICOT, GRAPE VINES, PEAR, NECTARINE,  
STRAWBERRY and RASPBERRY PLANTS.

Persons desiring Catalogues, can have them by ap-  
plying to the Proprietor at YADKIN, FORBETH COUNTY,  
N. C.

A. E. CONRAD.  
Nov. 17, 1871-46-3m.

LIFE INSURANCE

Salem Agency.

THE undersigned is Agent for the Wilmington  
N. C. Life Insurance Company. Call and see him.  
Office in Dr. Zevely's building.

Thos. R. Purnell.

PICTURES

FOR THE PEOPLE.

HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS,  
of the following subjects:

Prince of Peace,  
Life of Christ,  
Pilgrim's Progress,

Our Saviour,  
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the  
BOOK STORE.

NATIONAL SERIES.

National Primers,  
Spellers and Readers,  
Dickens and Bulwer's Novels,  
cheap editions at the  
BOOK STORE.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL  
Lettering and Sign Painting

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED  
By  
JOHN A. VOGLER.  
Salem, N. C., Aug. 4, 1871.

Miss Alcott's Works.

LITTLE WOMEN.  
LITTLE MEN.  
OLD FASHIONED GIRL.  
HOSPITAL SKETCHES,  
at the BOOK STORE.

Advertised Everywhere.

The Celebrated Liver Regulator  
TO BE HAD AT  
Zevely's Drug Store.

Announce of Prevention is Better than a Pound of Cure  
Horse and Cattle Powders.  
A SURE PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE.  
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

Building and Alphabet  
BLOCKS  
FOR CHILDREN,  
at the BOOKSTORE

## GOOD NEWS

### TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Warfield's Cold Water Soap  
is good in Soft, Hard, Salt or Warm Water. Soap  
much labor and fuel.  
BUCHANAN'S CARBOLIC HANDEN SOAP is a  
valuable and desirable article. Clothes washed  
in it are protected against contagion.  
For sale by  
J. L. FULKERSON.

THE FINEST, NEATEST, BEST and  
NEWEST STYLES SHOES for  
Ladies, Misses and Children, manufactured ex-  
pressly for our Sales.

Our best hand-made SHOES are warranted  
superior in Style and Quality to any in this  
market.  
Feb. 17, 1871-74f.

LADIES' GENUINE  
MALTESE COLLARS,  
CLUNY and THREAD LACE & EDGINGS.  
Feb. 3-5-4f. J. L. FULKERSON.

LOVERS OF TEA

WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just  
what they want, or have their money  
refunded. Try it, it is cheap.  
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

If you wish a superior article of  
EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP and  
FINE MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,  
Call on  
J. L. FULKERSON.

THERE IS NO DANGER IN USING THE  
Best Radiant Oil!

112 fire tests. We keep only the best.  
Feb. 3-3-4f. J. L. FULKERSON.

To Coffee Drinkers.

TRY OUR FINE CEYLON 8 O'CLOCK  
BREAKFAST COFFEE.  
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

Lamps! Lamps!

THE FAMOUS GERMAN STUD